Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communication network, comprising:

allocating a common Walsh code to a group of transceivers, the group of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate;

allocating a respective, different long code to each transceiver in the group, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the group and enabling only the specific transceiver in the group to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

time-multiplexing transmission of the data to the transceivers in the group by applying the common Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and transmitting the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the group of transceivers.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the transceivers in the group have respective data throughput rates, and wherein transmitting the multiplexed data packets comprises identifying a specific transceiver in the group having a minimum data throughput rate among the data throughput rates of the transceivers in the group, and applying the respective long code to transmit at least one multiplexed data packet to the specific transceiver.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the transceivers are wireless and comprise mobile transceivers in a cellular network.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the transceivers are

wired and comprise landline transceivers in a communication network.

5. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the transceivers are configured to receive the multiplexed data packets at a common data transfer rate.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the transceivers are adapted to communicate using one or more voice channels and one or more data channels, and wherein the common Walsh code defines one of the data channels.

7. (Previously Presented) A method for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communications network, comprising:

allocating a plurality of different Walsh codes to respective sets of transceivers, the sets of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate;

allocating a respective, different long code to each of the transceivers in the sets, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the set and enabling only the specific transceiver in the set to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

for each Walsh code, time-multiplexing transmission of the data to the transceivers in the respective set by applying the Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver of the respective set to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and transmitting the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the sets of transceivers.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 7, wherein allocating the plurality of different Walsh codes comprises measuring a voice-channel power used by a central transmitter for transmitting voice channels to the transceivers, and allocating and de-allocating at least one of the different Walsh codes in response to at least one of an excess power available to the central transmitter above the voice-channel power, an additional Walsh code available to the transmitter, and cell site modem resources available to the transmitter.

9. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 7, [[and]]further comprising assigning and de-assigning at least one of the different Walsh codes to a specific receiver comprised in the transceivers in response to a data call directed to the specific receiver.

10. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 7, [[and]]further comprising assigning each set of transceivers to two or more groups of transceivers, and assigning each group to receive the data at a different respective data transfer rate.

11. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 10, [[and]]further comprising setting, for each group, the different transfer rate in response to a radio receiving condition of the group at a central transceiver for the transceivers.

12. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 10, [[and]]further comprising re-allocating a specific transceiver comprised in a first group comprised in the two or more groups to a second group comprised in the two or more groups in response to radio conditions at the specific transceiver.

13. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) network, the apparatus comprising:

a channel manager which is adapted to:

allocate a common Walsh code to a group of, the group of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate, and

allocate a respective, different long code to each transceiver in the group, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the group and enabling only the specific transceiver in the group to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

a radio transmitter, which is adapted to:

time-multiplex transmission of the data to the transceivers in the group by applying the common Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and

transmit the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the group of transceivers.

14. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the transceivers in the group have respective data throughput rates, and wherein the radio transmitter is adapted to identify a specific transceiver in the group having a minimum data throughput rate among the data throughput rates of the transceivers in the group, and apply the respective long code to transmit at least one multiplexed data packet to the specific transceiver.

15. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the transceivers are wireless and comprise mobile transceivers in a cellular network.

16. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the transceivers are wired and comprise landline transceivers in a communication network.

17. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein transmitting the multiplexed data packets comprises transmitting the multiplexed data packets at a common data transfer rate.

18. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the transceivers are adapted to communicate using one or more voice channels and one or more data channels, and wherein the common Walsh code defines one of the data channels.

19. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communications network, comprising:

a channel manager which is adapted to:

allocate a plurality of different Walsh codes to respective sets of transceivers, the sets of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate, and

allocate a respective, different long code to each of the transceivers in the sets, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the set and enabling only the specific transceiver in the set to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

a radio transmitter, which is adapted, for each Walsh code, to:

time-multiplex transmission of the data to the transceivers in the respective set by applying the Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver of the respective set to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets,, and

transmit the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the group of transceivers.

20. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein allocating the plurality of different Walsh codes comprises measuring a voice-channel power used by the radio transmitter for transmitting voice channels to the transceivers, and allocating and de-allocating at least one of the different Walsh code in response to at least one of an excess power available to the radio transmitter above the voice-channel power, an additional Walsh code available to the transmitter, and cell site modem resources available to the transmitter.

21. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the channel manager is adapted to assign and de-assign at least one of the different Walsh codes to a specific receiver comprised in the transceivers in response to a data call directed to the specific receiver.

22. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the channel manager is adapted to assign each set of the transceivers two or more groups of transceivers, and wherein the radio transmitter is adapted to transmit the data to each group at a different respective data transfer rate.

23. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the radio transmitter is adapted to set, for each group, the different transfer rate in response to a radio receiving condition of the group at the radio transmitter.

24. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the channel manager is adapted to re-allocate a specific transceiver comprised in a first group comprised in the two or more groups to a second group comprised in the two or more groups in response to radio conditions at the specific transceiver.

25. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communication network, comprising:

means for allocating a common Walsh code to a group of transceivers, the group of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate;

means for allocating a respective, different long code to each transceiver in the group, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the group and enabling only the specific transceiver in the group to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

means for time-multiplexing the data to the transceivers in the group by applying the common Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and

means for transmitting the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the group of transceivers.

26. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the transceivers in the group have respective data throughput rates, and wherein the means for transmitting the multiplexed data packets comprises means for identifying a specific transceiver in the group having a minimum data throughput rate among the data throughput rates of the transceivers in the group, and means for applying the respective long code to transmit at least one multiplexed data packet to the specific transceiver.

27. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the transceivers are wireless and comprise mobile transceivers in a cellular network.

28. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the transceivers are wired and comprise landline transceivers in a communication network.

29. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the transceivers are configured to receive the multiplexed data packets at a common data transfer rate.

30. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the transceivers are adapted to communicate using one or more voice channels and one or more data channels, and wherein the common Walsh code defines one of the data channels.

31. (Currently amended) A computer-readable medium comprising instructions for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communication network, the instructions when read and executed for causing a computer to: ~~perform a method of any of the claims 1-7 or 8-12~~.

allocate a common Walsh code to a group of transceivers, the group of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate;

allocate a respective, different long code to each transceiver in the group, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the group and enabling only the specific transceiver in the group to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

time-multiplex transmission of the data to the transceivers in the group by applying the common Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and transmit the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the group of transceivers.

32. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the transceivers in the group have respective data throughput rates, and wherein the instructions that cause the computer to transmit the multiplexed data packets further cause the computer to identify a specific transceiver in the group having a minimum data throughput rate among the data throughput rates of the transceivers in the group, and apply the respective long code to transmit at least one multiplexed data packet to the specific transceiver.

33. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the transceivers are wireless and comprise mobile transceivers in a cellular network.

34. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the transceivers are wired and comprise landline transceivers in a communication network.

35. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the transceivers are configured to receive the multiplexed data packets at a common data transfer rate.

36. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 31, wherein the transceivers are adapted to communicate using one or more voice channels and one or more data channels, and wherein the common Walsh code defines one of the data channels.

37. (New) A computer readable medium for transmitting data in a code division multiple access (CDMA) communications network, comprising instructions that when read by a computer case the computer to:

allocate a plurality of different Walsh codes to respective sets of transceivers , the sets of transceivers being grouped together based upon a mutual data rate;

allocate a respective, different long code to each of the transceivers in the sets, the long code being specific to the transceiver in the set and enabling only the specific transceiver in the set to decode the data that was intended for said specific transceiver; and

for each Walsh code, time-multiplex transmission of the data to the transceivers in the respective set by applying the Walsh code and the respective long code of each transceiver of the respective set to data packets directed to the transceivers so as to form multiplexed data packets, and transmit the multiplexed data packets in sequence over the network to the sets of transceivers.

38. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 37, wherein the instructions that, when read and executed, cause the computer to allocate the plurality of different Walsh codes further cause the computer to measure a voice-channel power used by a central transmitter for transmitting voice channels to the transceivers, and to allocate and de-allocate at least one of the different Walsh codes in response to at least one of an excess power available to the central transmitter above the voice-channel power, an additional Walsh code available to the transmitter, and cell site modem resources available to the transmitter.

39. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 37, further comprising instructions that, when read and executed, cause the computer to assign and de-assign at least one of the different Walsh codes to a specific receiver comprised in the transceivers in response to a data call directed to the specific receiver.

40. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 37, further comprising instructions that, when read and executed, cause the computer to assign each set of transceivers to two or more groups of transceivers, and assign each group to receive the data at a different respective data transfer rate.

41. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 40, further comprising instructions that, when read and executed, cause the computer to set, for each group, the different transfer rate in response to a radio receiving condition of the group at a central transceiver for the transceivers.

42. (New) The computer readable medium according to claim 40, further comprising instructions that, when read and executed, cause the computer to re-allocate a specific transceiver comprised in a first group comprised in the two or more groups to a second group comprised in the two or more groups in response to radio conditions at the specific transceiver.